





## INTIMATIONS

## MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED  
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,  
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## MOUTRIE'S.

[20-3]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE

THE

PALISADE  
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

## THE SECRET OF MONTE CARLO

in 3 Parts,

A highly interesting and exciting story written about this well-known resort.

## THE PASSING OF DIANA

in 2 Parts,

by VITAGRAPH.

THE COWBOY SAMARITAN (Drama).  
THE WAGER (Drama).  
TILLY AND THE FOOTBALL MATCH (Comedy).  
THE AWAKENING OF JONES (Comedy).

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1916.

[27-9]

IS THIS

## YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

[1005]

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Princo's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

[623]

## CHANGING CHINA.

## THE WEST IN THE EAST.

At a recent gathering of the Central Asian Society, at 22, Albemarle Street, London, Mrs. A. S. Roe lectured on "The Changing Conditions in China," describing the changes which she observed in the social manners and customs after the revolution of 1911. Sir Thos. Hodgkin presided.

Mrs. Roe said that when she paid her first visit to China, in 1907, she found few outward and visible signs of the changes which were supposed to have taken place. But when she paid her second visit at the beginning of 1912 she found that certain vulnerable parts of the country were simply full of changes of one kind and another—social, intellectual, and commercial. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was, at the time, installed in Nanking as the first provisional President of the Republic, and Yuan Shih-kai was playing his cards in Peking with such skill that he speedily won the game. As to the people in general, they were divided into two classes—those who did not know that anything had happened, and those who expected the new Republic to be the beginning of a golden age in China. Needless to say, their dreams of Utopia had suffered a severe shock. Some of the new officials, who had studied in Japan or America, saw delightful opportunities for putting their new theories of government into practice, but much of the old school found these "sham foreigners," as they were called, far more oppressive than the officials of other days. But to descend to the lesser changes: China, although it had failed to assimilate the modern foundation of European civilisation, seized with avidity on the bowler hats, frock coats, leather shoes, and hand-shaking of Europe. The lecture went on to relate a number of amusing examples of the effects of this tendency. One man, she said, unable to secure a real bowler hat, conceived the idea of making them out of old oil tins, covered with flannel, and in one city in Szechuan a young dandy might be found wearing a pair of corsets by way of an outside wrap. All the officials who could afford it dressed in European clothes. A certain section of the people thought that under the new regime the "five evils" of China would disappear. These five evils were, in their opinion, the smoking of cigarettes, the wearing of jewelry, the eating of a "black dirt" (opium), the binding of women's feet, and the worship of idols. It was true that opium smoking was being done away with. Thousands of acres once devoted to poppies were now planted with vegetables, while forty millions of revenue had been sacrificed. Also, in the early days of the Republic, war was waged against idols. The Chinese Christians laid great stress on the fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was believed to be a Christian. And the Republican soldiers who were responsible for the destruction of the idols in Nanking considered themselves far too up-to-date to be concerned with such superstitions. There were utilitarian reasons, also, for the destruction of idols. The Republic needed barracks and schools, and many temples were converted to use for these purposes. In parts, for the time being, the Confucian classics were put entirely on one side, and Western learning adopted in their place. The Chinese used to say that we foreigners had no manners, knowing nothing of the 3,000 rules of etiquette of the Book of Life, but still it became fashionable to behave in the free and easy style of what they called "foreign etiquette." For instance, young Chinese girls astonished their relatives by sending proposals of marriage to young men whom they did not know, but whose appearance had taken their fancy. What would Confucius have said of the independent young women that the Republic of China produced? There were women soldiers (soon disbanded, however), subterfuges, writers, and still very active the women spies and detectives. There was another change, which the farmers very much objected to, and that was the change to the Gregorian calendar. The year that this change was made the snow came three weeks before its time. That came, they said, of following the foolish ways of the foreigners, and so return was made to the old order of things. The merchants agreed with the farmers, but the Yamen and Government departments continued to take January 1st as the official new year. So-called foreign fashions had been a great deal on the increase in China, but, as an Englishwoman, the lecturer was always grieved to see that the foreign goods came from chiefly Japan, Germany, or America.

She related an amusing instance in the confusion which arose in some parts as to the respective uses of watches and clocks. One young man was seen to have a very big bulge in front of him, and it was found, when the note of a bird was heard, that he had purchased a cuckoo clock, and decided to wear it as a watch. Referring to the progress of hospital work in China, Mrs. Roe related the case of a native doctor who grew long nails, because he found them useful for measuring out doses of quinine! As an instance of how far the imitation of the West carried, she said that many town halls had been built throughout the country in foreign style, even with a clock on the wall. As often as not, however, it was not a real clock, but one painted on the wall. Coming to the subject of the Chinese railways, the lecturer said they looked well enough on paper, but in actuality they were disappointing. China, in fact, reminded her of the snail in the nursery story, which climbed up five feet every day, only to slip back four feet in the night. She seemed to have lost so much that she once had gained. However, a new spirit was abroad in China. Every now and again one came across new types. Long ago the soldier used to be considered—and in China rightly so—the scum of the earth. Now he was not only *non terrere*, but *non reprobandus*. Every now and again one met officials who did not accept bribes, and who worked, not for their own good, but for the good of their country. Chinese conservatism was crumbling away.

Sir Evan James remarked that the change that had come over China was most astounding. He ventured to say that it seemed improbable the country would settle down until some great Chinese military leader came and "conquered." Unless this took place, he was afraid the country would break up into little bits.

## CHINESE NEWS.

## GENERAL TSAI AO.

Szechuan is now rapidly settling down to normal Government. General Tsai Ao, the Tsu Chai, appointed by the Government, entered Chengtu on July 29th. General Liu Tun-hou, an old protégé of General Tsai Ao who took possession of Chengtu when General Chow Chun left the city to fight the Yunnanese who were then advancing on the capital of Szechuan, seems to have thrown in his lot with the new Tsu Chun without reserve. The troops under General Chow Chun have been either dispersed by the Yunnan troops or disbanded and disbanded. The defeated Chow Chun is said to be at Chintanghsien with some of his men.

## ALLEGED AMERICAN LOAN.

During the course of the last few weeks, Japanese papers have repeatedly reported the conclusion of a \$4,000,000 or \$30,000,000 loan from Messrs. J. Morgan & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. of America, etc. We understand (says the *Peking Daily News*) that all these reports are without foundation and that though China is in urgent need of money for the reconstruction of the country after this disastrous internal strife, there is no formal negotiation either with Japan or the U.S.A. for a loan. In fact, unless peace and order are perfectly restored in China, there is no hope for any foreign loan.

## REQUITAL OF SERVICE.

With a view to requiring the services rendered by the "Wei Jen" or Great Men, the Government has decided to create a House of Elders, of which Kang Yu-wei, Liang Chi-chao, Tseng Chun-hsun, Hsu Shih-chang, Chang Ping-tung, Sun Wen and Huang Hsing together with one representative each of the Manchus, Mongols, Turks and Tibetans, will become members. Several others may also be invited to serve in this House, but their names are not yet disclosed.

The Yuan Shou or the Chief Executive has ordered a number of Swords ornamented with nine, seven and five lion-heads respectively, to be made, for bestowal upon those who have fought for the maintenance of the Republic this time as a mark of exemplary honour. It is believed that among the recipients of this distinction will be found Tsai Ao, Li Yung-ting, Tang Chi-yao, Tsen Chun-hsun, Liu Hsien-shih, Lu Kung-wang, Li Lich-chun, Liu Tsung-hou, Lo Peiking, Chen Ping-kun, and several other well-known generals.

THE HSIN-HUA PALACE  
CURIOS.ACTION BY LATE PRESIDENT'S  
SON.

A native paper says that after the death of President Yuan, there was a most bitter quarrel among his sons on account of the division of the Hsin Hua Palace curios. They have transported everything in the Palace to their home at Changch in Honan, and the curios are most of them the rare relics of former dynasties, which should be regarded as national property. Those things which are inconvenient to be carried away, they have mercilessly smashed to pieces. Among the debris it has been found a most valuable stone monument carved with the renowned handwriting of Shen-hsi-tang. The said handwriting was formerly reproduced and distributed as rare gifts to high officials by the defunct Manchua Court. This monument was also highly regarded and valued by all the Emperors and great politicians of former dynasties. In order to clear his family from these scurrilous attacks, we understand Mr. Yuan Koting has again memorialized the Government requesting that an official investigation be made about same without delay.

RISE IN CHINESE  
SECURITIES.

Chinese securities have been rather more active than usual recently, remarks the *London Economist* of June 24, and prices have risen especially since the end of May. The following table shows that prices of Chinese loans have jumped about in a rather erratic manner. But the recent rise is significant. Both the *Crip* and Reorganization loans show good rises, and yield over 8 per cent, while the railway bonds give a higher return. Yields range between 5 and 7 per cent, which does not put Chinese credit in a bad light.

Loan	Price	Yield
5% 1904	101	4.95
5% 1905	101	4.95
5% 1906	101	4.95
5% 1907	101	4.95
5% 1908	101	4.95
5% 1909	101	4.95
5% 1910	101	4.95
5% 1911	101	4.95
5% 1912	101	4.95
5% 1913	101	4.95
5% 1914	101	4.95
5% 1915	101	4.95
5% 1916	101	4.95
5% 1917	101	4.95
5% 1918	101	4.95
5% 1919	101	4.95
5% 1920	101	4.95
5% 1921	101	4.95
5% 1922	101	4.95
5% 1923	101	4.95
5% 1924	101	4.95
5% 1925	101	4.95
5% 1926	101	4.95
5% 1927	101	4.95
5% 1928	101	4.95
5% 1929	101	4.95
5% 1930	101	4.95
5% 1931	101	4.95
5% 1932	101	4.95
5% 1933	101	4.95
5% 1934	101	4.95
5% 1935	101	4.95
5% 1936	101	4.95
5% 1937	101	4.95
5% 1938	101	4.95
5% 1939	101	4.95
5% 1940	101	4.95
5% 1941	101	4.95
5% 1942	101	4.95
5% 1943	101	4.95
5% 1944	101	4.95
5% 1945	101	4.95
5% 1946	101	4.95
5% 1947	101	4.95
5% 1948	101	4.95
5% 1949	101	4.95
5% 1950	101	4.95
5% 1951	101	4.95
5% 1952	101	4.95
5% 1953	101	4.95
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5% 1964	101	4.95
5% 1965	101	4.95
5% 1966	101	4.95
5% 1967	101	4.95
5% 1968	101	4.95
5% 1969	101	4.95
5% 1970	101	4.95
5% 1971	101	4.95
5% 1972	101	4.95
5% 1973	101	4.95
5% 1974	101	4.95
5% 1975	101	4.95
5% 1976	101	4.95
5% 1977	101	4.95
5% 1978	101	4.95
5% 1979	101	4.95
5% 1980	101	4.95
5% 1981	101	4.95
5% 1982	101	4.95
5% 1983	101	4.95
5% 1984	101	4.95
5% 1985	101	4.95
5% 1986	101	4.95
5% 1987	101	4.95
5% 1988	101	4.95
5% 1989	101	4.95
5% 1990	101	4.95
5% 1991	101	4.95
5% 1992	101	4.95
5% 1993	101	4.95
5% 1994	101	4.95
5% 1995	101	4.95
5% 1996	101	4.95
5% 1997	101	4.95
5% 1998	101	4.95
5% 1999	101	4.95
5% 2000	101	4.95

\* Interest 4 per cent. after 1922.

## "THE ACTING SUB."

## A NAVAL STUDY.

[BY "TAFFRAIL"]

He was a very junior young officer indeed when the powers that be first gladdened his heart and eyed his clothes by sending him to a destroyer. A mere sub-lieutenant with "acting" after his name, which, as any proper "sub" will tell you, is a sign of extreme juniority. Moreover, the single gold stripe on his monkey jacket was still suspiciously new and terribly untarnished.

Not so very long before he had been a "snotty" (midshipman) in a battleship, a mere "dog's body," who had to obey the orders of almost every officer in the ship except those few who happened to be junior to him. It is true that he exercised his authority and a severe discipline on those widows who had the misfortune to be a year or so younger than himself, and that he expressed a lordly contempt for the assistant clerk. But he lived in the gun-room, slept in a hammock, kept all his worldly possessions in a sea-chest, and bathed and dressed in the company of fifteen other boisterous young gentlemen.

Then he had his watches to keep at sea and his picket boat to run in harbour, while his spare time was fully employed in mastering the subtleties of gunnery, torpedo work, and electricity, and in rubbing up his rapidly dwindling knowledge of engineering and *zand*. It was well that he did so, for at some distant period when the war ceased he would have to pass certain stringent examinations before he could be confirmed in the rank of lieutenant.

So on the whole he had been kept fairly busy, more particularly as watch-keeping at the guns with the ship at sea in all weathers in war time was not all jam. But when he was sent to a destroyer for the little ship spent far more time at sea. The weather was sometimes very bad indeed, and at first he was seasick, but it was always a consolation to have a cabin of his own, to live in the wardroom, and to be treated as a responsible officer instead of a mere "makee learn."

He had to work at least six times harder than he had in a battleship. For one thing he had all the charts to correct and to keep up to date, no small labour with pencil, dividers, parallel rulers, and much red ink. In these days of war, profuse minefields, dangerous areas, extinguished lights, and removed buoys, he also assisted with the ship's gunnery, kept a regular three watches, eight hours out of every twenty-four, with the first lieutenant and gunner. But it was the sense of responsibility and the feeling that he was doing really useful work which gladdened his heart and kept him keen and energetic.

"Have you even been in a destroyer before?" his commanding officer had asked him as soon as he joined.

"No, sir."

"Ever kept officer of the watch at sea?"

Again the answer was in the negative.

"Well, you'll have to do it here, my son. If you want to know anything come to me. There's nothing much in it so long as you keep your eyes skinned. You'll soon learn."

The skipper had said there was nothing in it, but the first night at sea he found himself alone on the bridge in charge of the ship he thought differently.

A light cruiser squadron and two flotillas of destroyers were steaming at 20 knots in close formation without lights. The night was as black as the wolf's mouth, and the rapidly rising wind cut the tops of the short seas and sent them flying over the bridge in constant showers of spray. Moreover, the perpetual pitching and rolling soon gave our friend a squamous and altogether nasty sensation in the region of his waistcoat, and in ten minutes, by which time the water had found its way through his oil-skins and was trickling merrily down the back of his neck, he felt miserable.

The ship was in the middle of a line of eight destroyers. Two hundred yards ahead of him he could just discern the dim black blur of the next ahead and the occasional splutter of white-grey foam in her wake as her stern lifted to the seas. At times, when a driving rain squall came down from windward, he seemed to lose sight of her altogether, and, through inexperience and in his anxiety to catch up, increased the revolutions of the engines not wisely but rather too much.

The next thing that happened was that the squall cleared, and he found himself almost on top of her, and had to put the helm over and sheer out of line to avoid a collision. At the same time he reduced speed to drop back into station. Sometimes he reduced more than he should, with the consequence that the next astern nearly bumped him, while the leader shot ahead and vanished into the darkness like a ghost.

It was then that he had horrible thoughts of being scrubbed for the deadly sin of losing touch with the flotilla and meandering about the ocean like a lost sheep looking for his next ahead. If he did not succeed in finding her somebody's blood would be required.

It was rather trying for a novice, and many times he remembered the commanding officer's standing orders. "Do not hesitate to call me if you are in doubt or difficulty," they said, with the "Do not" underlined twice. Should he rouse the skipper or should he not? He was asleep in his clothes on the cushioned settee in the charthouse underneath the bridge and would be up in ten seconds if required. But the acting "sub" did hesitate to call him unnecessarily. After all, it was quite possible that the "C.O." might be rather peevish if he was hauled out for no reason. He was not really "in difficulty," he persuaded himself, and he certainly did not wish to patent the fact that he could not keep the ship in station whatever the circumstances.

No; he would not call him. He solved the problem by increasing the speed of the engines ever so slightly above the normal, and five minutes later heaved a sigh of profound relief as the black shape of the next ahead hove up out of the darkness.

(Continued on next Column.)

GERMANY AND THE GREAT  
FUTURE OF CHINA.

## A COLONIAL PROGRAMME.

The executive of the German Colonial Society, which has been to the lost German colonies what the German Navy League is to the German Navy, has solemnly propounded a set colonial programme in 10 paragraphs.

The programme insists upon German colonial activity as essential "politically, economically, and ethnically"; says that the German colonies of the future must be capable of effective defence; demands the maintenance for colonial purposes of "a sufficiently strong navy"; declares that, in addition to the navy, Germany must acquire "an adequate number of naval, coaling, cable, and wireless stations which can be fortified as required"; and says that such bases, if they do not consist of islands, must have "an appropriately large colonial hinterland."

It is laid down that Germany must increase her colonial possessions "without cowardly timidity," because "such a favourable opportunity cannot be expected to offer itself again at an early date." It is then declared that, while Africa is the most obvious field for German colonial activity, the great future of China requires the maintenance and acquisition of bases in the sphere of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Finally, after the observation that Germany's first concern will be to retain the Colonies which she possessed before the war, the Colonial Society lays down rules for "the selection of new colonies." First, Germany should acquire new land for settlement. Secondly, for military purposes, Germany should acquire bases and "seize such colonies as are capable of strengthening the home resources of Germany's enemies by the supply of coloured troops." Thirdly, the colonies must supply those raw materials of which Germany is most in need, and must be markets for German goods. Fourthly, those colonies are to be preferred which will not require excessive Imperial subsidies. Fifthly, the geographical "selection" should have regard to connection with old German colonies and to "preventing certain foreign colonies from falling economically or politically to, or remaining in the possession of, Powers whose rule would precisely at that point be specially inconvenient for Germany."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## LECTURE ON TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Members of the Staff, and all Inspectors and Sergeants, and all members of the Mounted and Motor Patrols will attend a Lecture which will be delivered by Inspector Garrod, Hongkong Police, at the Headquarters Club, on Wednesday, August 16th, at 6 p.m. Uniform optional.

## NO. 2 PLATOON.

All recruits, except Norris, Faiz Mohamed, Mahmood, and Kassim Mohamed, are passed, and will attend all parades of No. 2 Platoon and of Sections 3 and 4.

## PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 6 P.M.

Tuesday, August 15th.—Whole of No. 4 Company, under the Sergeant-Major. Uniform, helmets and rifles.

Friday, August 18th.—Same as Tuesday, August 15th.

## HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The Club promises will be open to Ladies on Friday, August 18th, from 5 to 7 p.m.

The Police Reserve Orchestra will be in attendance.

Members making use of the Club on this occasion will wear uniform.

F. C. JESKIN,  
D.S.P. (R.)

## VALUE OF THE SOVEREIGN.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Prynman said the purchasing power of a sovereign in March, 1915, as compared with 1914, was 17s. 3d. In 1916 it was 15s.

In an hour his helpless feeling had gone and he was jogging merrily along without any difficulty.

But the skipper, was accustomed to the ways and tricks of newly joined officers generally, and sub-lieutenants in particular, had been awake the whole time. He always slept with one eye open at sea, and as the charthouse was immediately beneath the bridge and the snafing of the wheel and engine-room telegraphs passed within a few feet of his head, he knew at once from their agitated movement when anything really desperate was happening. So when the helm went over and the revolution telegraph revolved frantically five or six times in quick succession he yawned wearily, hung off his rug, and sat up.

"I won't go up and interfere unless he sends for me," he thought to himself. "He must learn." He had been a "sub" in a destroyer himself. The summons never came.

At three o'clock, by which time the dawn was breaking, the "C.O." did appear on the bridge.

"Well, Sub!" he asked. "What d'you think of station keeping at night?"

"Quite easy, sir," said that young officer, blantly, quite unaware of the acoustic properties of the charthouse. "As easy as falling off a log."

"Did you have any difficulty in seeing the next ahead?"

"Not much, sir. It was a bit dark at times, though."

The "C.O." smiled to himself. He knew.

The "sub" he has passed out of the "acting" stage, is now an expert at the game, and, to use the phraseology of his latest confidential report, is "energetic and trustworthy," and a "most promising and capable officer."—*Daily Mail*.



**LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.  
PARCELS**

On Sale at the DARTZ PONS Office

*The Best American Make*

**ARROW COLLARS**

Be careful to ask for  
Arrow Collars if you  
want the best in looks  
and wear.

**B. MONTIETH WEBB & CO.,**  
**Hongkong.** **China Agents.**

**ON SALE.**

**A TABLE OF THE**

**RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY**

For Demand Drafts on London on the day  
of or preceding the departure of the  
English Mail; also Table of the  
Yearly Approximate Average  
for 35 years,  
From 1874 to 1908.

**PRICE ..... 25 CASH.**

On Sale at the **DARZ PUNJ Office** at  
Local Bookshellers



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED AT ONCE.

ONE or TWO LARGE HOUSES at lower hill districts nearby Botanical Garden preferred.  
Apply to—  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1916. [1014]

## NOTICE.

CERTAIN CARGO ex s.s. "PING SUEY" having arrived here per s.s. "AGAMENOR" Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS will attend at the Wharf, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 10 A.M., to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of Cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,  
CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. [1016]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND JAPAN

## THE Steamship

## "KIFUNESAN MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Aug., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 21st Aug. at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. [1013]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1916, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August, (Current at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1011]

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At the foot of the Peak, near the Public Works Department Office.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£500	£10,000
2	At the foot of the Peak, near the Public Works Department Office.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£500	£10,000

## WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT (British) wanted with some experience.  
Apply—  
Box No. 14,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1003]

## WANTED.

JUNIOR OFFICE ASSISTANT (British) required.  
Apply—  
Box No. 14,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1003]

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE, by English family in Tientsin, to take charge of three children, aged 4, 3 and 1. Good wages. Healthy climate.  
Apply to  
Mrs. LOOKER,  
116, The Peak.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [998]

## ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1915.  
Revised by THE MEMBERS.  
PRICE ... .. \$5  
DAILY PRESS OFFICE  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1916.

## HOUSES TO LET

## OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.  
Apply—  
THORESEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [999]

## TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy, overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).  
Apply to—  
WILKINSON & GRIST.  
[991]

## TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.  
For particulars apply—  
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## BIRTHS.

ALABASTER.—At Tientsin, on August 7th, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. ALABASTER, a daughter.

STEARNS.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on August 7th, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. S. STEARNS, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

NOTTINGHAM-O'SHEA.—At H. R. M. Consulate, Nagasaki, on July 7th, E. A. NOTTINGHAM to E. O'SHEA, widow of the late J. B. O'SHEA.

## DEATHS.

FRASER.—Killed in France, on July 7th, Captain DONALD FRASER, Royal Engineers, 4th son of the late William Fraser, late of Annfield, and Western Luning's, Inverness, and brother of Mrs. GEORGE MATHESON, Shanghai.

MAHER.—At No. 894B, Hanbury Road, Shanghai, on August 9th, MARIA LUCIANA MAHER, aged 62 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1916.

## MATERIAL CIVILISATION.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE, who was at first received with *furore* in Japan, is now meeting with criticism from all directions on the ground that his teaching is decadent and subversive of progress. As we pointed out in a former article, in the lectures which the Indian poet has delivered before numerous learned bodies in Japan the argument has been advanced that the civilisation of the West is material and debasing, while that of the East is spiritual and uplifting. As Japan has adopted so large a part of the material civilisation of the West, and is in the way of adopting much more, such an attitude is to her unaccountable, and the critics of the poet somewhat pertinently ask which among the nations show the greatest vitality—those which have made material progress, or those which have been content to dwell in the spiritual abode of their forefathers. Tagore would probably reply that mere material progress is of no avail if spiritual progress is lacking, but to the Japanese—who, in spite of their high artistic temperament, are an unimaginative race—such a position is incomprehensible. And yet it may be claimed that, behind the poet's words, lies an important and solemn truth. We dislike

and suspect Tagore's division of Eastern and Western civilisations because it suggests a confusion between the abstract and the concrete uses of the word. When we speak of the civilisation of any particular country we use the word in its concrete sense, meaning thereby the degree of adaptation to the surrounding conditions that has been reached by a nation. But civilisation in its abstract sense cannot be measured by degrees. Like other abstract terms, it implies an ideal—perhaps unattainable, but nevertheless taken as existing. In this sense, civilisation admits of no division into Eastern and Western, yet Tagore, while arguing one minute about comparative civilisations in the concrete sense, will, in the next, apply those arguments to ideal civilisation in the abstract sense, where it is one and indivisible. Ideal civilisation is that perfect adaptation of means to ends in the social organism which prevails in the physical organism of the healthy man. It cannot be split into Eastern or Western. Yet, we repeat, there lurks behind the poet's words an important truth, and that is, that true civilisation cannot be confined to material progress. There must be a mental or spiritual aim behind. Take the case of Germany. Spiritually, Germany has been at a standstill for some time, but materially she has made enormous progress. Her spiritual decline is clearly evidenced by the uses to which she is now putting her material advance. On the other hand, there have existed many magnificent spiritual civilisations in ancient times in India, Persia, Greece, and Rome. Why did these sparks of spiritual fire fade and go out? The answer would seem to be—because they had no material basis. Both sides, therefore, are dependent on each other. TAGORE is right in insisting on the necessity of spiritual civilisation, but wrong in regarding it as the sole condition. His Japanese critics call him old-fashioned, and they are right in so far as his strictures on science and material progress are concerned. But old-fashions sometimes become new again, and we are not sure that Japan would lose by listening to the poet's teaching. There is little doubt that if Japan had obstinately closed her eyes and ears to Western teaching she would long since have been wiped off the map as an independent country. She would probably have fallen under the protection of one of the Western Powers which one we will not hazard to guess. The wisdom of her strategists and the enterprise of her people saved her from such a fate. But in the hurry to adopt Western methods and ways there is certainly a danger that she will forget those spiritual truths which alone make material progress worth having. A success gained at the expense of the moral qualities is failure in disguise. Thus Japan has found, as England found many years ago, that an increase of production at the expense of the health and well-being of the rising generation is not progress in the proper sense of the word. It is in this direction that Tagore's teaching is of value to Japan. In however wild and exaggerated a form it may be cast, it contains the central truth that material progress is of little value without moral progress. If the discoveries of science, the bravery of those who risk their lives in the cause of progress, and the labours of those who bring the results to fruition are to be put to perverted purposes—for the aggrandisement of one section of the human race and the destruction of another; for the burden and sorrow, not the joy and comfort of mankind—then we may agree with TAGORE that science is worthless, and a return to a simpler mode of life would be preferable. But a passing phase must not prevent us from seeing things as a whole. Germany going headlong to ruin amid unprecedented scenes of bloodshed and cruelty must not blind us to the fact that what Germany has used ill may be used well, that what Germany has turned to purposes of destruction may be used for purposes of construction.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Tacoma* on Sunday morning P.-c. Pincoff boarded the vessel and discovered 185 tals of prepared opium. The ship's carpenter has been arrested in connection with the haul.

Two Russians and a Finn were charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with vagrancy in Kowloon. Inspector Gordon, who applied for a remand, said he had reason to believe that the defendants were stowaways on board the American ship *Howick Hall* from Vladivostok and in consequence more enquiries would have to be made. A remand was granted.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give another of his popular organ recitals on Monday next at 9.15 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral. The programme will include several well-known compositions, and Mrs. W. J. Hill will be the vocalist, one of her numbers being Handel's famous "Largo." The collection will be in aid of funds for providing a Naval Wing to the Star and Garter Hospital at Richmond.

Mr. Francisco X. Vieira Ribeiro, an old Portuguese resident of Hongkong, passed away suddenly in the early hours of yesterday morning at Kowloon. The deceased was employed by the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for about 40 years. His genial and upright character made him very popular and respected amongst both the Portuguese and other members of the foreign community. He leaves a widow and nine children to mourn his loss. The funeral took place yesterday at 6 p.m., at St. Michael's Cemetery. There was a numerous following, which included the representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the deceased's colleagues, the Acting Portuguese Consul, and a large number of friends.

We have received a long letter from Canton, signed "Ko Ming Tang," criticising the interview which Mr. Jamieson, the British Consul-General in that city, gave to our representative. As, however, most of the letter is devoted to the task of proving that Mr. Jamieson is incompetent to speak upon the situation because in the interview certain trifling errors appeared such as "Lo" instead of "Li," "Yunnan" instead of "Hunan," and "Kuo-Ming Tang" instead of "Ko Ming Tang," we have not thought it worth while to publish it. These errors were, no doubt, due to the haste with which the copy, which reached us at midnight, had to be dealt with for the morning's issue. The only passage in the letter worthy of reproduction is that which is designed to show that Mr. Jamieson's view of the situation in Canton is incorrect. Shum and Li, our correspondent affirms, do not want to get the city into their hands in order to dictate terms. "The whole province of Kwangtung," he writes, "with the exception of the city of Canton and a few fortified places, as Whampoa, The Bogue, Waichow and Polo, is in the hands of the party who want honest good government." He then proceeds to chant the praises of Shum. He is, of course, entitled to his opinion, and so are others to theirs.

## FATAL PESTILENCE.

## SAD PLIGHT OF KOWLOON DOCK WORKMEN.

A number of Kowloon dock workmen who have been engaged upon the salvage of the s.s. *Widley* were discovered by the s.s. *Tetamachus* on the 10th inst. at Cape Barilla in a terrible plight. The *Tetamachus* had called at Cape Barilla to bring the workmen back to Hongkong. Apparently, some time previous to the ship's arrival, a pestilence had broken out among the workmen, several deaths had taken place, and many others were ill. Fifty-eight of the men embarked, but during the voyage to Hongkong four more men died, and when the ship came to anchor at the quarantine anchorage two others had died, and eleven were in a bad way. The survivors were taken to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kennedy Town. Up to the present the disease has not been diagnosed. It seems that it commences with paralysis of the stomach and this works up to the heart with fatal consequences.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. BANISHED EX-LUKONG.

An ex-lukong appeared before Mr. Wood on a charge of returning from banishment. The man had made the attempt previously and served a term of six months' imprisonment as a consequence. Yesterday he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## THEFT AT HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Two respectably dressed Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood yesterday with larceny from the person at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Preston appeared on behalf of the two men and pleaded not guilty. Detective Sergt. Murphy stated that none of the \$265 which had been stolen had been recovered. A remand was granted, bail being fixed at \$500.

## TOBACCO ORDINANCE PROSECUTION.

\$100 FINE.

Two Chinese were seen coming from one of the steamer wharves on Saturday, apparently from the *Nam Hai*, which had just arrived from Wuchow, and they had two well-filled sacks in their possession. A Revenue officer examined the sacks which were found to contain 66lbs. of tobacco on which duty had not been paid. These men were charged with the offence at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday. Another Chinese was charged in connection with the same case, he having handed over the tobacco to the other two men to carry to a certain address.

Inspector Brown said that he believed the tobacco had been brought down from Kowloon. The third man's excuse was that he told the coolies to look after the sacks while he went to the Customs Office to make a report.

Inspector Brown said the tobacco should have been declared before it was taken off the ship. The man said he was carrying the tobacco on behalf of a certain shop, but the shop-keeper had denied this. The duty on the tobacco was 10 cents per lb. So that the amount payable was \$6.60.

Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, said he thought the first two men, being coolies, did not know what they were carrying and he discharged them. The third man would be fined \$100, and the tobacco would be confiscated.

## FATAL QUARREL OVER A SHRINE.

## VILLAGE ELDER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

An old, grey-headed Chinaman, said to be the elder of a village, and who undoubtedly looked the patriarchal part, appeared at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday on a charge of murder. He seemed imbued with the idea that he was a sort of village hero, for, when charged, he wagged his head and smiled as if the circumstances appealed to him.

It seems that a quarrel took place between two of the small villages in the Au Tau district, the causes of the trouble being a shrine and a boundary fence. The old man in the dock, in the course of the quarrel, shot one of the inhabitants of the opposing village. He walked out of his house, went up to the man and fired two shots at him at point-blank range. The man fell immediately, and the old man stood over him in a threatening manner. A son of the man who had been shot came up, but the elder exclaimed that if he did not go away he would also be shot. Subsequently the accused went to a shop and asked the people there to arrest him. The shop people said they had no power to do this, and advised the old man to go to the police station. This advice was taken; at least, when the elder was on his way to the police station he was met by the police and at once gave himself up. On the way he dropped his revolver, which was picked up by a small boy and buried, to be subsequently recovered by the police.

Dr. Smalley, in the course of his evidence, said that of the two shot wounds, the first was not a fatal one, but the second one would have caused death very rapidly. In addition to the shot wounds he also found a stab wound on the body, but this would not have been sufficient to have caused death.

After Dr. Smalley had given evidence the accused suddenly exclaimed—"If you gave me \$100,000 I would not run away from here."



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH ARTILLERY SCATTERS ENEMY.

## ITALIAN SUCCESS EQUALS GORIZIA.

## RUSSIAN MENACE TO BOTHMER'S ARMY FORCES RETREAT.

## ENEMY SUFFERS SEVERE DEFEAT IN EAST AFRICA.

## BRITISH CAVALRY DRIVE BACK TURKS.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH STILL GAINING.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE AT POZIERES.

London, August 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—North-west of Bazentin-le-Petit the British gained ground towards Martinpuich.

North-west of Pozieres we further advanced about four hundred yards on a front of a mile.

We captured enemy trenches on the plateau north-west of Bazentin-le-Petit, and our advance north-west of Pozieres was important. Our losses were light, despite a heavy enemy barrage.

Last night we made three successful raids on enemy trenches south-west of La Folie Farm, Vimy Ridge, opposite Calonne and east of Armentieres. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy, who attempted to raid the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but was repulsed with loss.

#### ENEMY SCATTERED BY ARTILLERY.

London, August 13th.

In a later communiqué General Sir Douglas Haig states:—An enemy bomb attack south-east of Guillemont was repulsed. North-west of Pozieres the enemy was observed concentrating in large numbers. The British artillery effectively scattered them.

#### HEAVY SHELLING OF OUR FRONT TRENCHES.

London, August 14th.

Nothing of importance has occurred on our right flank, except some rather heavy shelling of our front trenches.

There was some minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville Wood.

#### AERIAL WARFARE.

It was an aeroplane that detected the enemy concentration north of Pozieres. Our airmen yesterday carried out another long-distance raid.

Great damage was done at railway works and sidings. There were also several successful short raids and reconnaissances.

Hostile aircraft were fairly active, but they avoided combat. An enemy machine was felled, and a British machine is missing.

#### NEW FRENCH LINE CONSOLIDATED.

#### AIR SQUADRONS BUSY.

Paris, August 13th.

A communiqué states:—The night was comparatively quiet. North of the Somme we consolidated our new positions.

A German counter-attack from Combles against the church and cemetery at Maurepas occupied by us was repulsed by machine-gun fire with heavy loss.

We progressed slightly south of Fleury. French air squadrons dropped a hundred and twenty large bombs on Metzabons and on the station, railway, workshops, and barracks at Metz.

#### FRENCH ADVANCE AND REPEL ATTACKS.

Paris, August 14th.

A communiqué states:—North of the Somme the enemy has not attempted a counter-attack.

Minor isolated actions enabled the French to advance on the slopes of a hill to the south-east of Maurepas.

A strong German attack on the left bank of the Meuse, to the south of Avocourt Wood, was repulsed by shell-fire and bombs.

Conditions were quiet elsewhere.

### ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY ITALIANS.

A VAST AND FORMIDABLE REDOUBT.

Rome, August 13th.

The Italians have captured the entire fortified zone from Carso to the west of Vallone Pass. This is semi-officially described as being of equal importance to the fall of Gorizia, as both positions were pivots of the Austrian Isonzo defence and the whole of the Carso zone was transformed by a year's work into a vast and formidable redoubt. Trenches were sunk deep in the rocks, armoured, and defended by entanglements and minefields, and connected by an immense system of communication trenches. Natural caves sheltered swarms of troops from the most murderous fire, while telephone and telegraph installations enabled them the command to regulate the fire of hundreds of guns in the rear. The Austrians considered the position impregnable.

#### OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS IN A WEEK.

It is officially stated that strongly defended positions in the Carso area have been carried; 1,056 prisoners and some guns have been captured.

Since the 6th inst., 15,393 prisoners have been taken, including 350 officers, 16 guns, a number of machine-guns and a quantity of war material.

### THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SUEZ FIGHTING.

#### TURKS STILL RETREATING.

London, August 13th.

General Murray reports:—Our cavalry has driven back the Turks east of Birsal Manna, and the pursuit continues. We secured no materials or stores, but large heaps of ashes were found at Bir-el-Abd.

#### HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

Reuter's Correspondent at Cairo states that the situation at Sannai has been most satisfactory since the 4th inst. The Turks have been driven out of their positions and pursued for fifty miles from the Suez Canal.

The total enemy losses recently are estimated at 7,000, of which 3,534 have been taken prisoners. Four guns and a huge quantity of war material have also been captured.

#### TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3 p.m., August 13th.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Formosa, moving E.N.E.

12 noon, August 14th.  
Cyclone or typhoon N.W. of Naha, moving north-east.

#### FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. R. L. Jones, who previously to the outbreak of war was chief officer of the str. *Sir Richard Arden*, and later, was appointed to H.M.S. *Triumph*, writing on July 7th, says:—I am now transferred as Lieut. R.N. on the permanent list, not supplementary, and am now Lieut. of a brand new destroyer, H.M.S. *Believe me, she's some boat*. I was in the Jutland show and had quite an exciting time. I am at present somewhere up North and the weather is cold and wet. I think we have reached the final stages of the war. Cheer 'ho to all old friends in Shanghai.

Capt. A. J. Mackintosh Shaw is reported "missing—believed killed." He was the son of Archbishop Shaw of Tokyo, and joined the Peking Syndicate in 1902, working at Tientsin and Peking, and at the mines at Chiaocho, Honan, and in Shansi. In 1910 he started as an architect in the firm of Cook & Shaw, remaining in Peking and Tientsin until November, 1914, when he went home on the str. *Nubia*, and obtained a commission in the 14th Batt. King's Royal Rifles. He trained with this regiment until May, 1915, when he was ordered to Gallipoli. He was attached to the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, with whom he went through the Dardanelles campaign, and was transferred with his regiment to France in March, 1916.

#### THE PALISADE, KOWLOON.

The popularity of this pleasantly cool place of entertainment has increased with the enterprise of the management, who make a point of securing the best and most up-to-date pictures for the amusement of their patrons. Another strong programme is announced to open its run to-night, in which the features are two dramatic films—"The Secret of Monte Carlo" and "The Peeping of Diana." There are, also, a number of interesting and humorous films.

### "THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S INSULTING LANGUAGE TO THE U.S.

The German doctrine of the freedom of the seas to safeguard the unrestricted right of aggression on land finds curious if unintentional expression in the report of an interview which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg granted to Mr. W. B. Hale, the special Berlin correspondent of the *New York American*, two columns of abuse by the German Chancellor of Mr. Wilson's policy towards the Allies. The surprising thing is that the Chancellor should have talked for publication in such conspicuous terms of a Government whose friends he professes to desire.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg began, says Mr. Hale, with a historical review of "the American revolt against British domination of the western hemisphere," and bewailed the fact that it had been followed by "no adequate revolt against British domination of the open seas. He then proceeded to clothe the German doctrine of the freedom of the seas as an instrument of German tyranny on land in the following words:—

"There was another Declaration of Independence which history will record as of import no less significant than the document signed at Philadelphia on July 4th, 1776—the manifesto issued by the Great Powers of the world upon the freedom of God's ocean to His people, of whatever clime, who set sail upon his bosom on lawful errands. The proclamation of the freedom of the seas is known as the Declaration of London. It was subscribed to in London, of all places in the world, on February 26th, 1909. To its enunciation of principles 10 nations placed their 'John Hancock'."

"It may be explained that the name of John Hancock was first inscribed on the Declaration of Independence, and this signature appearing alone on the first published copy of the Declaration, it was so familiar that it has become a term in common use, meaning a signature."

"They thereby guaranteed that hereafter war should be conducted solely between the parties to it on land or before the actual ports of the enemy, leaving the nations not involved in the struggle to carry on unembarrassed and unimpeded those processes of peace, the activities of legitimate trade, communication, and travel, just as though all the world were friends."

The Chancellor goes on to say that "it is a regretful reflection on us in Germany, and it surely must be a regret to the whole neutral world," that the United States Government neglected to enforce the rights of "peace-abiding nations" by the Declaration of London. He asks how long America proposes to permit England to enact its tyrannous functions on the high seas, to violate American rights, and concludes:—

"Germany and central Europe, to confess the truth, have almost ceased to hope that the cause of neutral commerce will during this war find a champion in the United States. There seems little ground for trusting you after so many months' submission to stand up in the stature of a sovereign State and re-assert the now extinct right to send your ships, mails, and goods across the ocean."

### THROUGH NEUTRAL EYES.

#### A DUTCHMAN ON THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE.

Mr. John C. Van der Veer, London correspondent of the *Amsterdam Telegraph*, was the guest of the Leeds Luncheon Club last month, and spoke on the position of Holland in the war.

Mr. Van der Veer referred first to the strong pro-Ally policy which from Aug., 1914, had characterized the *Telegraaf*, and which, he said, the Germans would not easily forget and forgive. In the beginning of the war many people in Holland feared that they might be backing the wrong horse. He never thought so; but even had the war remained *schon*—as the German Press put it in its early days—for German aggression, that would not have altered their attitude in the least.

He was glad to say that the best part and the overwhelming majority of the Dutch people showed a nobler attitude. From the moment that the German armies violated the soil of Belgium and began to murder Belgian civilians the great mass of the Dutch people became furious against Germany, and every fresh atrocity stirred Dutch hearts more profoundly. When the invaders began to talk of annexing Belgium, with the port of Antwerp, whose outlet runs through Dutch territory, level-headed Dutchmen found in more than one sense the enemy at their own door. By an extensive and unceasing propaganda carried on in Holland the Germans sought to soothe the stirred feelings of the people and make them believe that they meant no harm to Holland, and that they loved their country. But Dutchmen remembered a peculiarity ascribed to monkeys, who, when exceedingly fond of their young, crush them dead in their arms. They called that "monkey-love." So the German loved Belgium, and so would they love Holland, if her neutrality did not suit them better.

One could only regret that the whole world had not risen against a country which deliberately provoked war by tearing up a solemnly signed treaty and carried it on against all the regulations she helped to make in 1907 at The Hague. He could not help feeling and saying that the attitude of neutral Governments had been lamentable. The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by treaty and by the fourth Hague Convention. The treaty concerned Great Britain which asserted its force. The convention concerned all other Powers outside the conflict, but they let it go without raising a protest. He held the opinion that the war might have been prevented had all the neutral Powers collectively supported the peaceful proposals of Sir Edward Grey.

### WOMEN IN A HURRY.

[BY ONE OF THEM.]

Women have always been in a hurry. Eve was in a hurry to eat the apple; if she had waited long enough Adam would not have been able to resist it.

As soon as women see anything they want they are in a hurry to get it. That is why women have not achieved so much as men. They have been too much in a hurry.

Women are the hustlers of creation. They have been in a hurry to get married. In a hurry to get divorced. In a hurry for their husbands to get rich.

In a hurry to be better off than their neighbours. In a hurry to marry off their daughters. In a hurry to be like men.

The only thing they have not been in a hurry about is getting their sons married.

The way they walk tells you what they are. They have never considered the pace which they can comfortably keep up. They begin in a hurry and gradually slow down. Like the hare and the tortoise, man and woman run the race of life. Women will never win so long as they continue in a hurry. That fact is patently patent just now. Women are too much in a hurry to notice the changes they are missing. With feverish haste they get to work for the country at the beginning of the war. How many women have broken down since? With feverish haste they took the first job that offered—however unsuited they were to it. They could not bear to let people think for a moment that they were not doing their bit. Thus ladies in comfortable circumstances went miles to do the scrubbing working women were praying for.

They hurried across the Channel in such numbers to give their aid that the commandant at Boulogne issued the order, "Clear the women out!"

They were in a hurry to get into uniform even though khaki was scarce and the war was delayed on their account. They were in such a hurry to be like men that a section of them have earned the title "It."

All that did not matter greatly. It is now, when their hurrying threatens to land them at the bottom of the hill, that another woman who has hurried all her life would call a halt. Women are passing by the chances of their lives.

Why have women always, or nearly always, come short of the glory of man? Because they have not been trained for their work. They married in ignorance, brought up children without experience, set their boys loose in a den of lions, and allowed their girls to go out into the world unprepared for life. The spectacle of the middle-aged woman-to-day who is hopelessly unemployable is one of the most pitiful of the war. She is the product of her mother in a hurry. And the younger women are following in the same reckless haste. Experienced hands are stretched out on all sides to hold them back. "Wait and train," wise voices say.

The women who have been in business for years would save their sisters from a false start. They hurried in themselves. They hurried all the time. They were in a hurry to give of their energy; they kept nothing back; they gave of their reserves. The marvellous output of the woman worker to-day is a subject of wonder. It is nothing new; she has always done it. She has always lived at concert pitch and then cracked suddenly. Men save themselves in the spirit of "he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day." Just now woman's hurry helps the country, and it is well. But it is only wanted in certain departments.

And it is the wrong women who are hurrying. Let the leisureed women hustle; it will do them good. It is their great chance of healthy, honest work. But all the women hurrying will surely end in disaster. Ask the women's leaders what they most dread to-day, and they will tell you: "After the war"—the day reckoning for all the haste of the hurrying women. The enthusiasm of women's unemployment could be prevented if the women who must earn a living after the war would prepare themselves now to do so. But they are in too much of a hurry-societies of every description are holding out opportunities of training. Schools are even waiting for their fees till money is earned. Doors are open on every side, but they pass them by, all hurrying down the blind alleys.

Girls in a hurry, think who will be wanted after the war! It will not be the women omnibus conductors—all honour to them! It will not be the women engine cleaners, coke loaders, ticket inspectors, street cleaners, dock labourers, and the rest. The women workers who may look for a future are:

Welfare workers. Doctors. Dental mechanics. Chemists. Carpenters. Shop assistants. Police women. Fruit-growers. Business women. Domestic science. School attendance teachers.

Welfare work has developed like a flower in the sun during the war. It will remain. Girls' club leaders and factory welfare workers will all be wanted. Women have proved their worth in police work. The Women's Service Bureau had lately 128 vacancies for dental mechanics, but only seven trained women to fill them. The woman carpenter has been wanted ever since the first home was built. So convinced of the opportunities for girls in business is one school headmistress that she sent for the fathers of her girls who are in business and suggested that they should teach their daughters. The woman doctor is for ever established, especially in municipal work. The higher the branches the chemist climbs the more sought after will she be. The male shop assistants are not expected to come back. Once having done without fruit imports, (Continued on next column.)

### JEWELLERY THEFT FROM ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Miss Gordon, a tourist who is staying at the Astor House Hotel, Hongkong, has reported to the police that someone has stolen from her room at the hotel \$820 worth of jewellery and \$33 in money. The police are making enquiries.

### BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE.

#### GERMAN TESTIMONY TO ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

Reuter's Agency publishes extracts from the diary of Colonel Bedall, who commanded the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment in the Tenth Bavarian Division, and who was captured by the British on July 13th during the operations in the Somme theatre.

This diary forms a complete account of the doings of his regiment and deals fully with the experiences of his troops during the first twelve days of the British advance. It is in strong contrast with the optimistic character of some of the German communiques.

"South of the Ancre Rivulet the English succeeded in penetrating our line on a narrow front south of Fricourt, in the direction of the Mametz Wood. They also succeeded in carrying our positions south and south-east of Mametz, and have gained ground by an advance by way of Mametz and Montauban, where they have consolidated the ground won.

"The Prussian troops who held the lines south of Mametz and Montauban have sustained severe losses from the artillery bombardment. They were mostly shot to pieces. The Sixth Bavarian Reserve Regiment, which during the morning of July 1st, was thrown into Montauban, was completely destroyed. Only 500 men out of 3,500 were left. The regimental and battalion staffs were all captured."

Colonel Bedall's diary announces that the British began to bombard Baupain on June 30th with guns of the heaviest calibre. This intense artillery fire continued without a pause during July 1st and 2nd. Later Colonel Bedall assembled his battalion commanders and had them explain the situation to him. They said that after an intense bombardment of the entire German second army front, the long expected British offensive was begun. With the overwhelming superiority of their artillery the British maintained for eight days an infernally violent bombardment with their heaviest guns against the German trenches.

#### BOOMBAST WAS EFFECTIVE.

"The bombardment," the diary reads, "has reached our second and third lines and our billets and villages in these lines. It has set fire to or has blasted into ruins all the hamlets behind our first lines as far back as fifteen or twenty kilometres."

The Colonel describes the German attack at Montauban on July 2nd. He complains that the artillery support was insufficient, and says he asked his superior to allow him to break off this costly battle. This was later permitted.

The British artillery, meanwhile, was mercilessly swift. On the contrary the German regimental staff had the greatest difficulty in removing their headquarters from Longueval to Bazentin-le-Grand, and one regiment could only retire by splitting into small groups.

After recording other operations, the Colonel speaks of the piercing of the German line near Contalmaison by the British on July 7th, and the fruitless attacks which were made by fourteen companies of the Third Division of the Prussian Guard.

The remainder of the diary, which includes the day on which the Colonel was captured, contains many more references to the disastrous effects of the British fire.

We can go on doing without them if the women will; and with the sweep back to domesticity the domestic science teacher will have her hands full.

It is only a little list, but—and however irritating this is to the beginner, it is true—there is "always room at the top" of any industry. Let the women become thoroughly skilled in the work they fancy, and then there will be no after-war fear for them.

But—women are in too much of a hurry. They do not pause to consider that:

The heights by great men won and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But while their companions slept  
Were toiling upward in the night.

The women toil—oh, yes! but it is in a blind alley.

On Lamp Day £7,000 was gathered by the Women's Service for training women; several societies are making grants or loans for training or maintenance of suitable candidates; county councils are giving short commercial courses; training is being given free on the land by the Board of Trade Employment Department point to training given by firms and technical schools in various parts of the country in wool spinning and weaving, hosiery, lace-making, bootmaking, aeroplane work, welding and engineering, tracing, fancy leather work, optical trades, breadmaking and confectionery, grocery, and toy-making; as switchboard attendants at electric power stations, as chemists and poultry farmers.

The women—be they young and strong and willing to look around—can take their choice, and without paying their money in most cases, but—they are in too much of a hurry. A short training with the experience which any woman can get to-day is equal to a long peace course.

But only when they have arrived at the end of their blind alleys will the women discover it.—*Daily Mail*.





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## ONE YEAR AGO. HER ANNIVERSARY.

[BY A WOMAN WORKER.]

"Can you believe that there is a war on?" I asked my companion. Somewhere, high in the perfect sky, a lark was singing of its joy; tall marguerites proudly quivered over the green and gold of the meadows; the scent of hazy wafted from adjoining fields like a faint yet happy sigh over departed glories; in the distance cattle lazily browsed; a tiny stream murmured lazily under a primitive bridge on which we stood, while the sun touched everything with its magic wand.

"Surely there can't be a war on," I murmured again, drinking in the quiet beauty of the scene.

"You've only to look at us to see that there is," said Lillian.

"Us?"

"Well, we should not be here by ourselves unless there was a war on, should we?" she answered. "I should never have come this far from home without my gun. Why, it was just two years ago to this very day that we made up the hay-making party," she went on.

Eagerly we recalled happy memories of days that seem so very long ago—why is it we all go over these pre-war days so eagerly!—until a white-clad figure coming over the field path claimed our attention.

"Slacker," we cried out presently, as we laughingly recognised and greeted the newcomer.

"Whoever would have thought of meeting you here at this hour of the morning?" she replied.

"We find an occasional day's tramp over the old familiar ways the best antidote to worry and the biggest southerner in the world," we told her, "and it sends us back to business with new energy for work and a new optimism about the war."

"Seems strange, doesn't it," she said, "after a silence, that we three should be here by ourselves?"

"War time," answered Lillian, with a strange note of finality in her voice, as the same thoughts ran through all three minds.

"Will you join us?" we said later, after we had asked after and discussed the brothers, relatives and friends within the war zone. "Let's pretend this is one of the good old days. We're doing five miles before we stop for lunch. Come along!"

"Not to-day," she said quietly.

"Why ever not?"

"I'd just love to come in the ordinary way—but not to-day," she reiterated.

"To-day I must go alone—I have planned every step of the way."

"Oh, you understand, don't you?" She came nearer as she noted our surprised looks.

"To-day is my day of departure," she said. "I am passing through the places he liked most, and somehow, I think he will be very near me."

For once we were unembarrassed by the tears that fell for the boy and companion we had all known and loved, but his wife shed no tears; she picked up her handful of buttercups—the flowers we had always teased him about liking best—and went on her way.

Over the meadow we watched her go, stooping every now and again to add to her nosegay. Almost she looked like one of the marguerites herself with her slender girlish figure, her white floating garments, and her burnished head.

"Do you think there is a war on now?" asked Lillian. "Can you ever get away from it?"

All women cherish anniversaries, whether the memories be happy or sad—and just now anniversaries are crowding thick and fast upon the women of Great Britain.

Yet these anniversaries are different from any others that we remember—they are so young these war anniversaries, some of them are barely a year old, none of them is two years old. They are so young, and because of this they are more poignant. None of them is wholly happy, because all are tinged with the scorching breath of war.

"It is just a year ago," women are saying to themselves. "It is nearly two years ago," others murmur.

Some of them refer to weddings, others to wounds, others to departures, and others to deaths. They are love and happiness, pleasure and pain, all mixed up together, and one cannot be remembered without the other.

And the women who are quietly living through these anniversaries are of any age from eighteen to eighty. And according to their years and temperaments the significance of these anniversaries varies. To many grief or pleasure is not intensified by the day in the year that commemorates the event, although the day is remembered, but to the younger generation these unaccustomed anniversaries of real sorrows in their lives have a great significance.

Most of their former anniversaries have been of happy events—the little domestic celebrations that women love to perpetuate—and now, for the first time, so many of their anniversaries draw near, and early in life, they are learning the lessons of life.

Some of us have had a slice of the richest part of our youth cut out by the

## GERMANY AMONG THE PARIAS AND LEPERS.

MR. HUGHES AT CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, received a great welcome on arrival at Cape Town. On rising to reply to numerous addresses, when he was presented to him in the presence of a packed gathering at the City Hall, Mr. Hughes was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

He said that for the past three weeks he had travelled across thousands of leagues of ocean, and seen not one flag but our own. (Great cheers.) It was because the civilized world realized the nature of this struggle that, despite her marvellous organization, despite the manner in which she had poisoned the sources of public information, and despite her successes, Germany was being pushed back more and more into the compound where the pariahs and lepers abound.

In this war there was no half-way house. No nation in the world could afford to take up what was termed an impartial attitude. He rejoiced that all parts of the far-flung British Empire, without regard to party, class, or tradition, had massed themselves on the side of right. South Africa had problems of its own, but shared the Empire's common ideals and destiny. He congratulated General Botha and General Smuts for undertaking the Empire's work in a workmanlike manner, thereby showing that South Africans, whether originally Dutchmen or Englishmen, regarded these ideals for which we were prepared to die.

Australia, South Africa, and Canada were fighting for their very existence as self-governing Dominions. They would perish if they adopted the soft, elusive method of standing out of this fight.

## THE NIGERIAN PROPHET. NATIVE BISHOP'S VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Church Missionary Society, in a communication, says:—

References have recently appeared in the public Press to a teacher in Nigeria, who calls himself Elijah II., the prophet spoken of in Malachi iv. 5. From an address delivered by Bishop Johnson, as President of the Niger Delta Church Board, it appears that the man's name is Garrick Sokari Brigid, and that he is a member of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Bako, in the N. Calabar district. Other subordinate teachers have risen who describe themselves as the "sons of the prophet." They all speak as though their utterances were really those of God himself, and Garrick is treated with the utmost reverence by both chiefs and the common people.

Faith healing is prominent in the movement, and as confession of sins is required before healing, what is almost the confessional has been instituted. The movement seeks to win the heathen to Christianity, but the requisite prominence is not given to the Gospel of redemption through the atoning death of Christ.

There is, however, good in the movement. It leads the people to cultivate the spirit of prayer. Bishop Johnson says:—"It is inducing a very large number of persons to give up European spirits entirely, and many native traders to withdraw themselves from the traffic. We are told how very many interior natives would not buy any class of goods in the markets where it had been before the chief article of trade; and that this measure of success has been sufficient to alarm several European traders and to them to be very anxious for the future of the trade in this line."

Previous accounts of the movement, given in *The Times* on June 22nd, represented it as pseudo-Christian, as a kind of negro-mahdism, and as inimical to Government authority. "Elijah II." it was stated, claimed, among other miraculous gifts, to be able to raise the dead, and retained his bath water as an infallible panacea for all ills. Bishop Johnson, it will be noted, while praising certain aspects of the movement, criticizes the prophet's theological standpoint. The number of Christian converts among the negroes of Southern Nigeria is considerable, and many of them have adopted European ways. It is from this class that Elijah II. seems to have drawn his subordinate teachers.

Bishop Johnson, Assistant Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, is a native of West Africa.

**£102,000,000 IN 3 MONTHS.**

**INCOME-TAX PAYERS' PART IN THE WAR BILL.**

The amount of income-tax paid into the Exchequer for the quarter ending March 31st last was £102,425,000, more than half the whole revenue of the country in the year before the war.

For the quarter ending March 31st, 1914, the amount was £25,188,000, and for the quarter ending March 31st, 1915, it was £25,855,000.

From March 31st, 1914, to March 31st, 1916, the Exchequer has received from income-tax and super-tax £223,907,000.

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war, we feel that we have been robbed of something that was our just due, and a sadness has been cast across lives that might well have looked forward to many care-free, light-hearted years before happiness and love were diluted with pain and anxiety. Anniversaries emphasize these facts.

Yet, being women, whatever our age, we treasure our war anniversaries, whatever their nature—they are us, they are a part of our lives. If they are happy ones they bring us fresh hope; if they are sad—we are determined they shall bring us new courage.

HILDA M. LOVE.

## THE BIG PUSH. WHAT IT MEANS.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

The great British offensive has begun gloriously well, and what we have now to bear in mind is that our troops do not expect to be in Berlin this week.

I never remember a secret so widely shared. Not only every man woman and child in the country but, as von Bothmann-Holweg would say, every dog and cat has seemed to be going about for the last fortnight murmuring "Albert." The Somme as the scene of a possible "push" has been upon every lip.

The newspapers obediently discussed the Bulkovina and the Trentino, but they could not ease the prevalent tension. A notorious story about Lille started in the City and spread over half the kingdom. In France the Paris Press was full of hints which were neither dark nor mysterious.

The truth is no doubt that in the more populous theatres of war the preparations for a very spacious offensive can no longer be kept wholly secret. When millions of men are bestirring themselves near the fighting line they create more than a ripple of excitement. Even if they all reserved silence the roar of the bombardment would be a more effectual advertisement of intention than any newspaper. The Russians seem to have made a surprise of their recent blow against the Austrians, but they began in sparsely populated districts, their preliminary bombardment was brief, and none were more astonished than the Russians themselves at the overwhelming results.

Now that the great enterprise has started, for which our munition-workers have waited these many weary months, let us try to see it in a right perspective. The three things to remember are that this is probably only the beginning of a long and quick and sustained results; that the British offensive is only part, and conceivably not the principal part, of huge concerted movements by all the Allies; and, above all, that even if the Allies succeed far beyond their expectations, we may still find ourselves a very long way from the end of the war.

Do not keep your eyes fixed on the British front alone. We made that mistake last autumn at the time of the battle of Loos, and the consequence was that this country entirely failed to understand the wonderful way in which Russia, victorious in defeat, eventually stemmed and broke the tide of the German advance eastward. The French are fighting in line with us on the Somme, and they are now entering at Verdun upon the fifth month of the greatest and most costly battle the world has ever seen. The Italians are attacking successfully all along their front, and I am inclined to think that when history apportions the laurels the marvellous mountain warfare of the Italian troops may perhaps get the biggest share. The Russians are battling hard on their southern front, and, as General Brusiloff has told us, they have only just begun. We must look at the war as a whole, and not fix our gaze on a piece of it, even in these proud moments.

There has been no attack on the western front comparable in extent with the movement begun on Saturday. The main battle of Loos was fought on a front of little more than five miles. The simultaneous French attack in Champagne was delivered on a front of fifteen miles, though the pressure varied at different points. The German began at Verdun on a front of about seven miles, which they afterwards greatly increased. The present Franco-British operation appears to have a front of more than twenty miles, and we may be sure that as the offensive progresses it will expand.

For this attack, we must realise, is something largely different from any previous offensive in which our troops have participated. It is not a single smashing blow in the hope of breaking the German line at once. Breaking the German line does not mean the capture of a village here and there. The German line will not be broken until we see the Hunns pivoting on Metz and abandoning their whole series of positions in Northern France and Western Belgium; and no one expects to witness such a change just yet. The present offensive will doubtless continue for many weeks, and may for a long time be an affair of comparatively small gains and occasional repulses. When Grant had pressed against the lines of Richmond and Petersburg for two months, and had fought and lost the battle of Spotsylvania, he said: "If I propose to fight it out on this line, it takes all summer." We may credit General Haig with a similar resolve, with variations.

The true result of the Russian victories in the east has been seen in the Austrian withdrawal in the Trentino. If we would measure the consequences of the present British attack we must watch Verdun constantly. Will the British diversion weaken the German attack on Verdun? If it does, and if four months of German sacrifices are rendered fruitless, then the British onslaught will at least have attained a primary success.

For the first time the Allies are co-ordinating their strategy in real earnest. Before very long we shall see them hammering away at the Germans and Austrians everywhere. Attacked at all points, the Germans will not be able to mass huge reinforcements at one particular spot, as they have just done before Kovel. This is the critical phase of the war. What happens in the next three months will probably decide the future character of civilisation.

When the British troops leaped from their trenches last Saturday they were fighting for more than country, and more than an Allied cause. They were fighting for the world. They were fighting, as all the Allies are fighting, in the cause of all mankind. They were fighting to free the world from the menace of

## THE NEW IRISH POLICY. INTERIM MEASURES.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

In the House of Lords last month, Lord Lansdowne announced the policy which the Government intended to pursue in Ireland during the transition from the military rule of the present to the projected self-government of the future. The chief points in his speech were as follows:—

Whilst Sir John Maxwell, supported by some 40,000 troops, enjoys the unshaken confidence of the Government, we cannot look forward for an indefinite period to leaving the Government of Ireland as it stands at this moment. Our hope is that we may be able to appoint an Irish Minister who will be responsible to Parliament. It will, no doubt, be necessary that we should have alongside of him a capable military officer with a sufficient force to maintain unquestioned order. We also fully intend that the Defence of the Realm Act, which will remain in force, should, if necessary, be strengthened.

There is no intention whatever of granting a general amnesty of prisoners who are now undergoing imprisonment in Ireland. A sufficient garrison would be maintained in Ireland during the period of transition.

We propose to issue an Order in Council under the Defence of the Realm Act enabling the competent military authority to prohibit the carrying of military arms without a permit. This order will be applied to all, except to the military, naval, and police forces, and will be enforced, like all regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, by Court-martial.

The Chief of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Sir Neville Chamberlain, some time ago expressed his desire to be relieved of his post. We hope almost immediately to announce the appointment to the position of a gallant officer whose record inspires us with absolute confidence, and who will, we believe, be regarded favourably by all political parties in Ireland.

We propose to have recourse to trial before resident magistrates. If the resident magistrates already in the service of the Government are not found sufficient for the work, we shall be quite ready to ask for provision to increase their number.

## FRENCH-CANADIAN GRIEVANCES. STIRRING REMINDER BY SIR W. LAURIER.

Speaking at Brome, Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that after two years of conflict there was reason to hope that we had seen the turning point. Two years had elapsed and the German Army had not been able to secure a decision. I am proud to say as a Canadian, and you are proud as Canadians, that in the battles which have done the way to Calais Canadian Volunteers have done their share nobly. They are our friends and foes alike. None could have suspected that our young farmers could have risen to the height they did. It is admitted that on certain occasions when the battle was almost lost, it was the Canadians who retrieved the day, and saved the honour of England, Canada, and the Allied Nations.

I especially ask my French-Canadian friends to do their part. There are men amongst them who tell them they must not enlist because they claim to have grievances in Ontario. Let me tell them that grievances must be settled by the Law Courts, and that they have their duties and obligations as well as rights, and that those who want to have their rights recognized as citizens of the Empire must be prepared to do their duty to the full.

He recalled the example of the American Civil War in which no decisive battle was won for two years, and concluded:—"Let us fight the battle to the end, and resolve as they did, that we shall never fold our arms until the curse of slavery has been removed."

domination by a viperous brood. The world will neither recover peace nor preserve liberty unless the fanatical Prussians see their power rendered impotent, and their ideals shattered.

And that is what I mean when I say that the war cannot end soon. Prussian ambitions can never be broken on French or Russian soil. Unless the Allies can invade Prussia (and Bavaria) far and wide, and dictate peace on Prussian soil, all the great sacrifices that have been made, all the valour of the Allied troops, will have been in vain.

What are we fighting for? There have been many definitions of our aim, but what we are really fighting for is to prevent an arrogant and malignant race from ever again aspiring to the mastery of the world. We are fighting to deprive Prussia of the power of ever again setting the world in flames. A peace signed when the enemy are driven back to the Rhine and the Lower Vistula would mean that we should have to fight again in ten years. They would have ravaged far and wide and kept their own land almost inviolate. They would not know that they were beaten.

A man who has just returned from Germany said this: "The German Government have kept the horrors of the war from German soil, and in that fact lies their great strength." I do not know who the man was, but he spoke a true word. We can never regard this war as won, nor hope to look upon a world set free, unless the avenging sword of the Allies is thrust far into the heart of the German Empire. That must be our aim. Nothing less will suffice to rid civilisation of his cancerous growth. We must do it, even though we have to leave to those who come after us the task of building a new Europe out of the wreckage of the old.—Daily Mail.







## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., from Canton, 11th August.  
 CHOYANG, British str., from Canton, 11th August.  
 FUKUN, Japanese str., 1,883, Goto, 14th August—Kobe 11th August.  
 HANAN, American str., 2,038, J. Lennox, 14th August—Singapore 7th August, General—Pacific Transport Co.  
 KIFUNSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,016, Fukuda, 14th August—San Francisco 29th June, Kerosine Oil and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 KNIGHT COMPANION, British str., 4,205, Kenall, 14th August—Singapore 8th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KWANTON, Chinese str., from Canton, 11th August.  
 NITARA MARU, Japanese str., 1,557, S. Yamane, 14th August—Sandakan 7th August, Rattan and Charcoal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 RYUNSHO MARU, Japanese str., Yebiko, 14th August—Dairen 7th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 SINKIANG, British str., 1,416, Benson, 14th August—Amoy 13th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SOMALI, British str., 6,712, Leonard D. Pinckney, 14th August—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, 13th August—Saigon 9th August, Rice—Order.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 August 14th.  
 CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 CHOYANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
 SOMALI, British str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

August 14th.  
 ARMAND BEHIC, French str., for Shanghai.  
 BRISBANE, British str., for Bangkok.  
 SINKIANG, British str., for Canton.  
 SUSHI MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.  
 TACOMA, British str., for Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
 Per Sinking, from Amoy, for Hongkong, Mrs. Lamouraux, Messrs. J. Greenfield, T. Willie, K. B. Kial, and Roxburgh.  
 Per Somali, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. S. Allen, Master Allen (4), Miss N. Y. Allen, Miss J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Weitz, Mr. C. H. S. Bolton, Dr. R. Mel Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cox, Mr. H. Lewis, and Mr. W. Howard.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.  
 The str. Empress of Asia arrived at Shanghai on the 11th instant, at 10 a.m., and left Shanghai same day, at 8 a.m.  
 AMERICAN MAIL.  
 The str. China left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 28th.  
 MERCHANT STEAMER.  
 The str. Shirata left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Empress of Russia left Vancouver on Thursday, the 10th instant, p.m.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMBOINA, CANTON, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NORE."  
 Captain D. Ashbury, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th Aug., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLTAN," from Colombo, passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
 Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KARDE," due in London about the 9th Oct., 1916.  
 Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 E. V. D. PARR,  
 Acting Superintendent  
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1916.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.  
 FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

## THE Steamship

"CITY OF NAPLES."  
 Captain Pine, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th August, 1916.  
 For freight and further particulars apply to  
 THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
 General Agents.  
 Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.  
 FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
 S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE."  
 On or about 26th Aug.  
 It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.  
 For freight and further information apply to  
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SOMALI	Brit. str.	1	L. D. Pinckney	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Itano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOIE	Brit. str.	1	D. Ashbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK	CITY OF NEW YORK	Brit. str.	1	Dorise	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 5th Sept.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Shuraga	MARSEILLES MARITIME	About 28th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & Cebu	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Shinobe	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SHANTIA VIA KUNLUN, &c.	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Pine	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 4 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	CITY OF NAPLES	Brit. str.	1	Pine	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 28th Sept., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	BOLTON CASTLE	Brit. str.	1	K. Akamatsu	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOKIWA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Pinor	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 28th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	1	T. H. Robson	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & HONOLULU	ARAKAN	Dut. str.	1	S. Robinson	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 11th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	1	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	1	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 28th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 29th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	1	D. W. Gidson	SWITZERLAND & SWISS	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TATIAN	Brit. str.	1	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ANT MARU	Jap. str.	1	F. E. Garrott	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
WEIHAUW VIA TIENTSIN	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	1	E. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAUW VIA TIENTSIN	KYUSHOW	Brit. str.	1	Takada	SWITZERLAND & SWISS	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Tuebin	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1	W. Bosson	SWITZERLAND & SWISS	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHIKANG	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	SWITZERLAND & SWISS	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOKA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGKANG	Brit. str.	1	W. Bosson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PERMAN MARU	Jap. str.	1	Kashibiki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KYANG MARU	Jap. str.	1	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FORNOR	Brit. str.	1	J. B. Thomson	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	To-day, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YANG MARU	Jap. str.	1	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	On 18th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIRONG	Brit. str.	1	W. C. Parnham	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIRONG	Brit. str.	1	Konishi	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIRONG	Brit. str.	1	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
TAMSHI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	AKAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	1	S. Togakushi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHI MARU	Jap. str.	1	W. Bosson	SWITZERLAND & SWISS	On 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAKING	Brit. str.	1	J. Walker	SWITZERLAND & SWISS	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	1	Hori	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 7 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	1	Robertson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 3 p.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, & COLOMBO	THAN	Brit. str.	1	Sasak	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, & COLOMBO	SINKORU MARU	Jap. str.	1	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	RANGKON MARU	Jap. str.	1	J. Robinson	SWITZERLAND & SWISS	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HOPKANG	Jap. str.	1	E. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	1			
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUNSHANG	Brit. str.	1			
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TUNBOEN	Jap. str.	1			
HAIPHONG	SHYKANG	Brit. str.	1			
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKANG	Brit. str.	1			
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKANG	Brit. str.	1			

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
 FOR  
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ..... "LOKSANG" ..... Wed., 16th Aug. 7 a.m.  
 WEIHAUW & TIENTSIN ..... "CHIPPING" ..... Thursday, 17th Aug. Noon.  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "HOPKANG" ..... Thursday, 17th Aug. 3 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI ..... "KWONGKANG" ..... Friday, 18th Aug. 11 a.m.  
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ..... "TAKANG" ..... Friday, 18th Aug. 3 p.m.  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "YUNSHANG" ..... Saturday, 19th Aug. 3 p.m.  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "KUNSHANG" ..... Saturday, 19th Aug. 3 p.m.  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "LOKSANG" ..... Saturday, 20th Aug. 3 p.m.  
 RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
 The steamers "KUNSHANG," "NAMSANG," "LOKSANG," and "FOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YAKUSHI," "KUNSHANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 13 days.  
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Dato, Jampore, Tawao, Usukan, Jemolton and Lahad.  
 UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS  
 all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
 Telephone No. 215.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
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 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Dato, Jampore, Tawao, Usukan, Jemolton and Lahad.  
 UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS  
 all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
 Telephone No. 215.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS.

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 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELLA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BELLA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## PROPOSED SAILING

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
MANAGING AGENTS

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.  
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO BRIS & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 2nd August, 1916

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.  
HAIKONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 17th Aug., 10 A.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.  
TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.  
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.

SS. "LYNTAN" and SS. "SANDU".  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans, etc.; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. SS. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LUOHOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG" and "SUNGKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 15th August, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	SAVING
"MAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1916.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA", 5,308 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on—

## WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1916.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail (Str. from Colombo)	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Frid y		1916	1916
NORM	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVAHA	Oct. 20	MOIRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NOVA	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
NYANZA	Nov. 17	MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 31	MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

## SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September
NOVAHA	SATURDAY, 23rd September

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Cabin furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	DATE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFF	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Itano	18,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomi	2,500	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinoh	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
	SADO MARU Capt. Amakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. K. Ichikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KIRIN MARU Capt. Saito	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SUNDAY, 2th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU Capt. Kusubiki	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Tazaki	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 23th Aug., at 10 A.M.

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON  
TOKIWA MARU  
Capt. K. Akama, 18,000 (About 21st September)

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 91 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

## VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 16th Aug Noon.
TANYO MARU	18,500—16 knots	TUES., 18th Sept. Noon
PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.

SIBERIA MARU ... 18,000—18 knots ... FRI., 15th Sept., Noon.  
\* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.  
\* Cargo only.

Proceeding to South American Ports.  
\* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £190.  
" " " NEW YORK £260. " " " £96.10.  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.  
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.  
SAVED THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.  
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamer ANYO MARU ... 15,500—15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
K. DOI, AGENT,  
King's Building. (212)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

For	STEAMER	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	On or about 25th Aug.
YOKOHAMA	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	ATHOS	On or about 28th Aug.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.  
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.  
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.  
\* Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... MONDAY, 21st Aug., at 7 A.M.

## JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

"SOBHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.  
\* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.  
\* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,  
MANAGER,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL Nos. 744 and 745.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION (WITHOUT NOTICE)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	12th Sept.	On 26th Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogram.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Surgeons are carried.  
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
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